Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLVI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1835. [No. 2,528.

(CIRCULAR.)

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.

IT having been intimated by several Officers in the Honourable East-India Company's Military service in India, and other Friends connected with the East-Indies, that it was very desirable a regular House of ARMY AGENCY, in LONDON, of His Majesty's Service, would undertake the agency and concerns of Officers in the Company's service:

MESSRS. ASHLEY AND SON, ARMY AGENTS AND BANKERS, 135, REGENT STREET, beg leave to offer their services to transact such business for all Officers proceeding to India, now serving there, or returning home on furlough or retirement, who may rely on an active and assidous attention to their interests.

It frequently happens that Company's Military Officers, not possessing the advantage of having a regular Regimental Agent like those in the King's Service, are put to much inconvenience on landing in England, by not knowing to whom to apply in London for information and assistance. To remove that difficulty and embarrassment, Messrs. ASHLEY and SON will be happy to receive communications immediately on the arrival of such Officers and expeditiously forward the requisite remittances, in the usual mode adopted in His Majesty's Service.

Officers on service, desirous to remit money to England, may forward their Bills to Messrs. ASHLEY and SON, who will receive the proceeds and invest them in the public funds or, otherwise apply them as they may be directed. Also Pay and Pensions may be received by them by power of Attorney, and much trouble and delay thereby saved to Officers or their Widows who reside abroad or at a distance from London.

Particular attention will be paid to orders of supply from Regiments in India for Clothing and Military Equipments, of whatever description, and great care taken that the articles are properly selected, packed, and shipped to their destination.

The experience Messrs. ASHLEY and SON have had for many years in conducting the Agency of several Regiments of the King's Service, and *being Regimental Agents recognized by the War Office*; will it is hoped, be considered by Officers of the Honourable Company's Service, a guarantee of their ability to execute the trust they solicit; and they beg to assure those gentlemen, that their establishment is conducted upon liberal principles, and will meet every demand on its services.

Messrs. ASHLEY and SON have great pleasure in mentioning that they had the honour to be Agents to the 27th or Enniskillen Regiment of Foot, to which they were appointed by its Colonel, the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, a nobleman whose name will ever rank amongst the most illustrious of the British Army in India.

135, *Regent Street, London, January*, 1835.

NOTICE.—The Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, begs to announce, that a large supply of Fresh Vegetable and Flower Seeds, have just been received, and are for sale at the Society's Office, Byculla.

Bombay, 15*th Oct.*, 1835.

ખબર *

સાથમાંહા પરાંતની હીનદોયાતાંની ખેતીવાડી તથા ફુલવાડીનાં ક્રાંમને માટારો આપનારી મંડલીના સેક્રટેરી તમંનતાઈથી ખબર આપેકે ફિક્ર ગોટા જ્યો તરકારી તથા ફુલનાં નવાં બીજનો હવડેજ આવેમા છે તે ઈચ્છનારાઓને પ્રીસ જે નોંધમાપર છે તે વેચવાનો છે *

શ્રી મુમબ્યજની તા૦ ૧૫ મી સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૮૩૫

જાહીર ખબર

સકરતારનો પશ્ચિમ હિંદુસ્થાનાંતીલ જિરાઈત વ બાગાઇત મંડળી ચે વિદ્યાત કરિતાત એમેં જે ફલ્વ ફુલ ઝાડાંચેં નવેં બી આંબે આહે તે ત્યા મંડળીચ્યા ઓફિસાંત માયક ઘ્યાવ્કર વિકાયાસાઠીં ઠેવલેં આહે

મુબઈ તા ૧૫ વો ઓકટોબર સન ૧૮૩૫

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... „ 2
Interest Bonds..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... „ 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

Gazette Office, 17*th October*, 1835.

NEELGHERRY POTATOES,—Just received and in high preservation, may be had on application to BECK and Co., in quantities of 3 maunds and upwards, at Rs. 5 p maund,—Cash.

Apollo House, 17*th Oct.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—A few Copies of the "Historical sketch of the Princes of India, Stipendiary, Subsidiary, Protected, Tributary and Feudatory; with a sketch of the origin and progress of British power in India," at the commission ware Rooms of, BECK and Co.

Apollo House, 17*th Oct.*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a decree of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 5th day of September 1835, made in the Causes of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, and MEETIBOYE Widow, Executor and Executrix, of the late HORMUSJEE EDULJEE CAMAJEE deceased, MUNCHERJEE HORMAJEE CAMAJEE; BYRAMJEEHORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, an Infant by his mother and next friend the said MEETIBOYE Widow, PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, and HEERABOYE his wife, against NASSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, and of the said NASSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, against the said MEETIBOYE Widow and MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of the said HORMUSJEE EDULJEE CAMAJEE the Testator in the pleadings mentioned (who died on or about the 5th day of July 1830), are forthwith to come in and prove their debts and claim their legacies before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the old Secretariate Premises, at Bombay aforesaid, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. W. MORRIS,
Solicitor for the Complainants in the first named cause, and for the Defendants in the second suit.

જાહેર ખબર *

શ્રી મુમબ્યજની જુડીકેટરની પાદશાહી પરીમ ક્રારટમેા તારીખ ૫ મી સપટેમ્બર ૧૮૩૫ ને દને દાદાભાઈ ફોરમજી ક્રાંમાજી નથા મીઠીબાઈ વીધવા બે મરજાર ફોરમજી ફદજી ક્રાંમાજીના વકીલ તથા વકીલાટનેા તથા મંનેાયેરજી ફોરમજી ક્રમાજી તથા બેરામજી ફોરમજી ક્રમાજી ફિક બાલક તેહનેા વતી તેહની માં ફિ ઉપર ક્રફેલી મીઠીબાઈ તથા પેશતન જી ફોરમજી ક્રાંમાજી તથા તેહની મેરીમ ડી હીરાંબાઈની ફરીયાદી નસરવાંનજી ફોરમજી ક્રામાજી ઉપર થાઈછે તે ક્રજી આમેા તથા ઉપર ક્રફેલા નસરવાંનજી ફોરમજી ક્રામાજીની ફરીયાદી ઉપર ક્રફેલી તીધ્યા મીઠીબાઈ તથા મંનેાયેરજી ફોરનજી ક્રાંમાજી ઉપર થાઈછે ત ક્રજીઆમેા ફિક ફોકમં નાંમું થાઈછે તે મુજબ ઉપર ક્રફેલા ક્રજીઆમેાના મુબાફેલાઓમેા ફોરમજી ફિલજી ક્રામાજી (જે તારીખ ૫ મી જુલાઈ સને ૧૮૩૫ ન ઈને સથવા ટલાગેાજ મરંગ્રા પાંમેાછે) ને વસીઅત નાંમું કરનાર જણાંવેલેાછે તેહનાં માંમા નારાઓ તથા ફકદારેા ઉતાવલેથી શ્રી મમબ્યજ મધ્યે જુનાં સેક્રટેરી વાલાં ઘરમેા ઉપર ક્રફેલ ક્રારટનાં મારાતર ઉઠીમ ન પ્રેજવીક ઇવાક્રેરની ફજુરમેા તેહના ઓરડા મધ્યે પેાતાનાં દરફિક લેહણાં તથા દાવા તથા દરફિક ફકને શાબેત ક રવા ફિ ક્રરેમાંથી યુકયેતેા તેણાંપેા ઉપર ક્રફેલાં ફેકંન નામાંના વાલથી બાતલ થાયે *

ફેચ ડપલીક્ટ મારીશ *

પેફલા ક્રજીઆમેા પરીયાદી ક્રફનારાઓનેા વકીલ તા૦ બીજીઅત જવાબ દેનારાઓનેા વકીલ *

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain HENRY TUDOR, are requested to apply for payment of such Dividend as the Estate will yield, to Messrs. OWEN AND Co., Bombay, on or before the 31st of October next, after which date no claim will be attended to.

(Signed) JOHN CALDECOTT,
SOLE EXECUTOR.

Allepey, 30*th Sept.*, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

OF A NEW JOURNAL TO BE CALLED THE BOMBAY EXAMINER AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER,—In presenting to the Public the Prospectus of a New Journal, the Projectors, fully sensible of the distrust with which any announcement of an undertaking of this description is regarded by the community, from the failure of the numerous Ephemeral Publications with which the Press has from time to time successively teemed, have resolved upon making no other promises than those which a very moderate share of public support will enable them to perform. Their claims to this they rest principally upon the uncompromising manner in which all subjects of general interest will be discussed in their Journal, in a tone of moderation equally free from party influence or private bias as they will be from personalities and declamatory invective—In tracing abuses to their source and fearlessly exposing them wherever they may be found, measures will be censured, not men and their private characters.

The pages of the "EXAMINER" will contain Editorial articles upon subjects connected with Indian and European Politics, Political and Literary Essays, original and selected; Poetry, extracts from the principal Indian and European Magazines and Reviews, with such correspondence as its supporters may send to the Editor.

Upon this last point, the most scrupulous secrecy will be observed, as when once a communication is admitted into the columns of the "EXAMINER," the name of the Writer (be the consequences what they may), will never be disclosed except at his own request.

The first number of the "EXAMINER" will be published in the course of this Month, and continued twice a week, to appear regularly every Monday and Thursday morning, accompanied by a PRICE CURRENT twice a week also, containing every species of information usually found, in publications of that description.

As the Type in which the Journal will be printed is perfectly new, and on English Paper, it is hoped that this and every other part of the mechanical getting up of the "EXAMINER" will give universal satisfaction.

The terms of subscription,, are as follows: For the EXAMINER alone 4 Rs. per month payable monthly.

To the PRICE CURRENT or COMMERCIAL REPORTER alone, 2 Rupees do. do.

Subscribers to both will be allowed them at the rate of Rs. 5 per month.

The names of Subscribers and communications to be addressed to the Editor, Bombay, in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort.

N. B. The above publication, "the Bombay Examiner and Commercial Reporter," will be issued should, a sufficient number of Subscribers be procured, to encourage the attempt.

Bombay, 17*th October*, 1835.

TO BE LET.—A commodious house, fitted up with every convenience for a family, with a garden attached, situated near the Race stand, Byculla. For particulars, application should be made, to Mr. McAULAY, on the premises, or at the Dock yard, Fort.

Bombay, 17*th Oct.*, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 520 Tons, Captain J. MCKEAN, will be despatched, for the above port, about 1st November, calling on the coast,—Apply to Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 17*th Oct.*, 1835.

A CARD.—Messrs. McAULAY AND HARRISON, in announcing that they have commenced business, as Engineers, Plumbers, and Brass and Iron Founders, in the vicinity of Mazagon Dock Yard, where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work that come within those branches of trade, beg to solicit public patronage: and to assure all who may honor them with orders, that by means of Machinery, &c., procured from England, they are enabled to produce manufactures, at and below the English prices, and of equal quality with those of home production.

Engineer and Ordnance officers at the Presidency, and out stations, may depend on obtaining from the advertisers, every description of article required in their departments, on moderate terms, and with all possible punctuality.

Agents and Captains of ships, may at all times have every sort of Smith work, light or heavy, done with the utmost despatch. Orders addressed to the Dock yard in the Fort, or at Mazagon, will receive immediate attention.

Bombay, 17*th Oct.*, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January. (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants, of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 17*th Oct.*, 1835.

FORT WILLIAM.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
THE 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1835.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Legislative Department, is published for general information:

Read a third time the following Draft of an Act for repealing the provisions against the use of a Chuprass or Badge by Peons, or other Servants in the employment of Private Individuals:

ACT No——OF 1835.

Be it enacted, that Clause 8, Section 9, Regulation XI. 1806, and Clause 4, Section 30, Regulation XX. 1817, of the Bengal Code, which prohibit the use of a Chuprass or Badge by Peons, or other Servants in the employment of Private Individuals be rescinded.

Resolution. The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that the said Draft be re-published for general information with the following additional provisions, and that the modified Draft be brought up for re-consideration at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India, which may be held after the 3d day of November next ensuing.

And be it enacted, that no person shall wear or be accessary to the wearing by any other person of any Chuprass or Badge intended to resemble any Chuprass or Badge worn by Servants of the Government; and every person violating this rule shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment on conviction before a Magistrate, as for a misdemeanor.

And be it enacted, that every Chuprass or Badge worn by any person not being a Servant of the Government, shall bear the name of the Party by whom the wearer is employed, and whoever shall wear a Chuprass or Badge, or be accessary to the wearing such Chuprass or Badge, otherwise than in conformity to this rule, shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment on conviction before a Magistrate as for a misdemeanor.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby announced for the information of the public, that it is the intention of government to dispatch the steam ship Hugh Lindsay, on a voyage to Suez, on the 10th of November next.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.,
Secy to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 16*th September*, 1835.

NOTICE.

That Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd instants, being Hindoo Holidays, the dewally festival, no business will be transacted at the general treasury.

E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Sub-Treasurer.

Bombay Castle, 13th October, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to sanction the following draft of a regulation proposed for ascertaining the expenditure of stores on work performed in the government dock yards on account of private individuals, the superintendent desires to publish the same for general information.

Whenever it may be necessary to send into the dock yards at Bombay or Mazagon, timber, plank, spars, iron, copper or other materials for building the property of individuals who may have ships, boats, &c. under construction or repairs, on their private account, a pass note duly signed by the parties and in accordance with the form annexed, specifying the particular quantity and description of articles, shall be delivered to the controller of the yard, who will countersign the same, and forward it to the master builder, by whom directions will be given for the articles being carefully weighed or measured and deposited in the most convenient spot in the yard; the said pass note shall, after registry in the master builder's office, be returned to the office of the controller and there filed.

No stores, the property of private individuals, shall be taken out of the dock yards without a similar pass note, signed by the party and countersigned by the controller and master builder.

The master builder will cause to be kept in his office, a book, shewing the weekly expenditure of ever description of private stores brought into the dock yard, noting therein the particular ship or vessel, upon which such stores may have been expended.

Form.

To the controller of the dock yards.

&c. &c,

Sir,

Please order to be received into the dock yard, the undermentioned articles required in the repair (or construction) of the ship.

I am, &c.
Owner or Agent.

Articles.	Quantity.	Remarks.
Bolt copper	20 in No, weighing.. 5 cwt. qr. lbs.	
Bars iron	40 in No. ..... 25 " " "	
Dammer raw	2 Maunds. ..... cwt. qr. vassa.	Marked L.
Timber Calicut 1st sort	20 Pieces measuring. " " " guz. boral.	Do.. do.
Plank of sorts	50 in No. ..... " " "	Do.. do.
Knees Bassein large	30 in No. ..... cwt. qr. lbs.	
Copper sheets	500 Weighing..... 20 1 "	

The weight of iron and copper stores, and the measurement of timber and plank, may be left blank and filled up, when ascertained on delivery in the dock yard.

By order of the Sup. I. N.
H. H. WHITELOCK,
Assist. Sup. I. N.

Bombay, 14th October, 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa, for the season 1835-36.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 7th instant..	chests 1,562.
Ditto from the 8th instant to. this day..	chests 372.
	Chests 1,934.

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 14th October, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th October, 1835.

No. 483 of 1835.—The following extracts from letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors are republished for general information.

Letter dated 13th May, 1835, (No. 27.)

Assistant surgeon Thomas S. Cahill, of your establishment, having produced to us his diploma as doctor of medicine, you will affix the letters M. D. to his name in the army list.

Letter dated 13th May 1835, (No. 28.)

1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment:

Lieutenant E. M. Earle.
Conductor B. Goodall.

2. We have permitted lieutenant Thomas Probyn, late of your establishment, to resign the Company's service. His resignation takes effect from the 10th April 1834.

Letter dated 20th May 1835, (No. 30.)

1. We have granted assistant surgeon T. S. Cahill, M. D. of your establishment, an extension of leave for two months.

Bombay Castle, 7th October, 1835.

No. 484 of 1835.—Captain W. Ward, of the 5th regiment native infantry, is appointed to command the irregular horse in Cutch, in succession to captain Roberts.

No. 885 of 1835.—The following appointments are made:—

Marine Battalion.

Ensign P. E. Warburton, of the 13th regiment native infantry, to be adjutant, *vice* Cooke proceeded to Europe.

Guzerat provincial battalion.

Ensign M. F. Gordon, of the 11th regiment native infantry, to be adjutant, to fill a vacancy.

No. 486 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Ensign T. R. Prendergast, of the 10th regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Echalaz, or until further orders, from the 15th September last.

No. 487 of 1835.—Captain E. Walter, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 488 of 1835.—The leave granted to assistant surgeon John Scott, secretary to the medical board, by general order (No. 450.) of the 17th ultimo, to proceed to the Deccan, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 489 of 1835.—The following extracts from station orders issued by the officer commanding at Ahmednuggur, are confirmed:

An order by colonel R. Willis, dated the 31st December 1834, directing major Willock, 1st battalion of artillery, to assume command of that station, on his departure for the presidency.

An order by major Willock, dated the 3rd March last, announcing the arrival of major Hickes at that station, and his assumption of the command accordingly.

An order by major Hickes, dated the 9th March last announcing the arrival of colonel Willis, at that station, and his assumption of the command accordingly.

No. 490 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon J. H. Peart, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 491 of 1835.—Lieutenant E. Whichelo, sub-assistant commissary general, is allowed leave of absence from the 27th ultimo to the 20th instant, to visit the presidency on private affairs; and lieutenant N. H. Thornbury, of the 4th regiment native infantry, is appointed to conduct his duties during his absence, on lieutenant Whichelo's responsibility.

Bombay Castle, 8th October, 1835.

No. 492 of 1835.—The following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant J. C. Bate, of the 11th regiment. native infantry, sub-assistant commissary general in charge of bazars at Poona, to act for lieutenant Scobie, of the 14th regiment native infantry, as sub-assistant commissary general at Sholapoor, during his absence on sick leave, at the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant H. Rudd, of the 5th regiment native infantry, to act for lieutenant Bate.

Bombay Castle, 9th October, 1835.

No. 493 of 1835.—The brevet rank of colonel is assigned to the undermentioned officers, from the date specified opposite their respective names, in order to place them in the same relative position in the general list of colonels of the Bombay army, as they stood in the list of lieutenant colonels:

Colonel F. D. Ballantine, 8th regiment native infantry.. . .. . — From the 5th June 1829, to stand above colonel S. Goodfellow, of the engineers.

Colonel R. A. Willis, 15th regiment native infantry.. — From the 5th June 1829, to stand above colonel P. Delamotte, 3rd regiment light cavalry.
Colonel I. Kinnersley 20th regiment native infantry...

No. 494 of 1835.—The following appointments are made, subject to the confirmation by the Government of India, of captain Foster's appointment, announced in general orders No. 452, of the 19th ultimo.

Captain J. S. Grant, to be executive engineer at Poona, in succession to captain Foster.

Captain W. B. Goodfellow, to be executive engineer at Ahmednuggur, in succession to captain Grant.

The above named officers will proceed immediately to take charge of their respective appointments.

No. 495 of 1835.—The undermentioned engineer officers are placed under the orders of captain Foster, the superintendent of tanks and roads, for employment in the collectorates of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Tanna, and Rutnagherry, from whom they will receive their instructions:

Lieutenant T. M. B. Turner.
" J. Vincent.
" J. Estridge.
" J. H. G. Crawford,
" H. J. Margary.
" R. Leech.
" W. J. Western.
" J. A. Curtis.

Captain Walter Scott, and lieutenant W. Graham, of the engineers, are appointed to superintend the works in progress under the directions of the collector of Candeieh.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1835.

No. 496 of 1835.—The officer commanding at Asseerghur, is authorized to assemble annually, an invaliding committee, for the final disposal of the unfits at that station.

Bombay Castle, 12th Oct., 1835.

No. 497 of 1835.—The following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant T. W. Hicks, of the horse brigade, to be adjutant and quarter master to the artillery, Northern division of the army, *vice* Whitlie, who resigns that appointment.

Lieutenant Henry Whalley Brett, to be adjutant and quarter master to the 1st troop, *vice* St. Clair, appointed adjutant to the 4th troop, in the room of lieutenant Stamford, who resigns the appointment.

No. 498 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Captain J. Liddell, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, to act as staff officer to the left wing of that regiment, during the absence of cornet Curtis, until further orders.

No. 499 of 1835.—Conductor B. Goodall, of the ordnance department, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd September 1835.

No. 500 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place lieutenant Curtis, of the engineers, and the party under his command, under the immediate orders of the inspecting engineer of the Poona division of the army, to aid in boring for water in the Deccan, and authorizes that officer to prefer a monthly contingent bill, for the expences attendant upon that undertaking.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th October, 1835.

No. 59 of 1835.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 27th May 1835, (No. 6.) is published for general information.

1. We have permitted commander J. B. Harrison, late of the Indian navy, to retire from the service. His retirement takes effect from 7th February 1835.

2. The undermentioned officers belonging to the Indian navy, have been permitted to return to their duty.

Lieutenant C. Parbury.
Midshipman A. MacDonall, viâ Suez.

No. 60 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following rates of batta to be drawn by officers of the Indian navy in supercession of the rates formerly allowed, and to have effect from the 1st instant,

Lieutenants.. full batta (4) four rupees per diem.
Midshipmen. . .. do. . .(2) two.. do.. do.
Warrant officers. do. . .(2) two.. do.. do.

It is to be distinctly understood, that officers on detached or other duties, are not to draw full or half batta, until especially sanctioned by government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1835.

The leave of absence for one month, granted to Mr E. Chamier, assistant judge and session judge of Tannah, under date the 19th ultimo, to proceed to Callicut on urgent private affairs, is cancelled at his own request.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE-MINT.

Bombay Castle, 12th October, 1835.

Lieutenant H. Blois Turner, assistant to the mint engineer, is allowed leave of absence for seven (7) days, from the 18th instant, to proceed to the Deccan.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th October, 1835.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, 3rd assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 29th instant, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to visit the Mahabaleshwur Hills, on urgent private affairs.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th October, 1835.

Assistant surgeon Winchester, is appointed as a temporary measure, to act for assistant surgeon Bourchier, attached to the irregular horse in Kutch, during the latter officer's absence from his station, on account of ill health.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. C. Norris, the chief secretary to government, to deliver over charge of his office on Saturday the 24th of this month, and to allow him leave of absence under the XIV. section of the absentee regulation, without detriment to his allowences, until the departure of the steamer Hugh Lindsay, such period not exceeding one month.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

My Dear Sir,—In the Wednesday's number of your truly valuable paper, I observed a letter signed "A Friend to Fair Play, etc," who complains sadly of the partial manner, in which the "Lambs" have ever since their arrival in India been treated, with respect to movement—When the Bombay European Regiment can find room for complaint, what then must be the murmuring of the unfortunate Regiment, who have not yet completed their *seventh year in India*, and are I understand under orders to proceed to Deesa, at the fall of the *present year*, which will be their fourth station, within the abovementioned period;—the *only* encouragement too a poor man got for going to such a vile country, has suffered by the late economical system, carried on by Government. This however has not effected the *Great men*, to whom it must be *some slight degree* of satisfaction to know, an *increase* to their allowances will take place on their arrival.—Altho' not aware at the same time that before the expiration of a week, they may fall a victim to that mortal malady, which Goozerat is so notorious for, as many before them have shewn. By the late deductions it would however appear, that the *comforts* of a subordinate, were not in the least considered.

Should you deem these few lines worthy your notice, may I beg they will be permitted to appear in your next.

Your's obediently,
GHUREEB-MANUS.

Colabah, 15*th Oct.*, 1835.

LETTER XXII.
ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry."

Hume's Essays.

Sir,—The simplicity of the principle, by which the duties on exports should be levied, is not greater than that, by which men should be guided in measures relating to imports; but, while the former has scarcely an exception, the exceptions to the latter often almost equal in number the instances in which the rule is followed. As few men have the impudence to demand payment of more than their just debt, but many will importune you to make some abatement in your demands upon them, so it is with nations; one will not press the other to burthen its own commerce, but will beg it to do away with the impediments it may have thrown in the way of strangers. Frequent compliance with such requests causes the import duties to be, too often, a subject which few can understand; because, though the good of the country is of course consulted in all reductions of them, yet the benefit gained is, not seldom, such as relates to some point of policy, with which the particular branch of commerce, to which freedom is given has little to do; and consequently, from a mere knowledge of the interests of trade, it is not easy to form a just conception of the propriety of the measure adopted. Commercial advantages are often conceded as the penalty of unsuccessful war; and a province or an island is redeemed at the expense of interests with which the territory in question has no connection whatever.

To lay down therefore a rule, by which all duties on exports should be eternally regulated, is beyond the power of man. Every exception is made, either because it is found good in itself, or if bad, to save us from a worse evil: to declare then, in what cases only those exceptions should be allowed, would be as, impossible, as it would be to foretell all the dilemmas in which the will of Providence, or the folly of our rulers may ever involve us. The principle, however, from which so frequent deviations are made, is very simple; it is this; never to buy from foreigners anything, which we can either grow, or manufacture ourselves; to discourage, as much as possible, foreign articles of luxury, by introducing a taste for such as we have the power of perfecting at home; and in all exchanges with other countries, to give, as much as possible, superfluities for necessaries, and the perfected works of our artisans for the raw material upon which they labour.

It is very clear, that to purchase from foreigners what we can make ourselves, is to sanction a competition in that particular article, which must in the end prove destructive to one party, and will materially injure the other. A rivalry of this description can only be terminated by the ruin of the weaker body: it is a race, in which capital had as much to do as industry: it is an opposition which will decide who can stand a great loss, for a given number of years, with the least inconvenience; in other words, it is a game of hazard, at which no honest man would wish to stake the interests confided to his care.

Freedom of trade is a valuable species of liberty; it is not only beneficial, it is even necessary; but like other kinds of liberty, it can never be absolute, it must be limited. I think that commercial freedom is no more destroyed, by our refusing to sacrifice our manufacturers to the avarice of foreign merchants, than would personal liberty be periled, if I thought proper to knock a cannibal in the head, instead of permitting him to feast upon my carcase.

Liberty of every kind is the pre-eminent object of the Briton's regard: in youth, it forms a theme for the exercise of genius; in age, it is the prejudice to which the veteran statesman clings:—the feelings vary but the cherished object is the same. In youth a sense of our inferiority in wisdom makes us fear the despotism, which the craft and experience of the old may introduce; but when the corporeal feebleness of later years has come upon us, we no longer dread the weapons at which our hands are practised; and then, the consciousness of our deficiency in bodily strength makes us exert ourselves in opposing measures, which have an appearance of placing too much in the power of popular force, a power with which, if once unchained, we feel ourselves utterly incapable of contending. Happy is the nation where between the two ages such strife exists. May a zealous ardour in the cause of freedom be ever characteristic of youth, and an unconquerable attachment to the constitution be the privilege of age. The well balanced contest is a spectacle which the world may view with complacency; but, if ever, forgetful of their proper positions, the young shall side with the craft of age, or the aged combine with those, whose dispositions nature has formed opposite to their own, despotism or anarchy must be the inevitable consequence, a despotism which will deaden all the finer feelings of youth, or anarchy, which will cause the heads of the fathers of the nation to fall at the feet of its inflamed and ungovernable Children.

The greatest possible freedom I have said should be allowed to person, property, and trade; but, when the limitations, which even the most sanquine must acknowledge to be necessary, are taken into consideration, we shall find this after all to be very moderate. The first restriction on commerce is that, which taxes foreign articles on importation in such a manner, as to make them cost more to our purchasing subjects than similar articles of home manufacture, and thus prevents any injurious competition with our own artisans. The second is that, which is intended to assist the substitution of our own goods for foreign in the public taste. Much may be done, and has been done in this way: high duties on French spirits have caused many to content themselves with British, who would, otherwise, from a mere caprice of fancy, indulge in those, which in the opinion of most men are only better, because more expensive. The truth of the maxim that in any exchange, luxuries should be given where possible for necessaries, and perfected works for the raw material upon which to expend labour, is beyond dispute

The object of these restrictions is to carry into operation the principle, that in all external commerce, our duty is to throw the employment caused by it, as much as may be, into the hands of our own subjects. This is the principle which should guide those in power; and whatever measures may tend to further the action of it, will deserve the gratitude of the poor, and the co-operation of the wealthy.

But there are many who carry the limitations upon commerce to as great, and perhaps as injurious an extreme, as the opposite party would carry the freedom. There are some persons deficient in neither weight nor talent, who are so determined to shield the interests of their country, that they virtually oppress it: too much armour will prove an incumbrance to the wearer, instead of a protection; and restraint is not more palatable, because enforced from a great, but unnecessary, anxiety

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for our welfare. The principle of favouring our own manufactures is excellent; but to reject every thing made abroad, whether it interferes with our own workmen or not, is to carry this principle to an absurd extreme.

We may be pretty sure that private individuals of all countries have a tolerably correct notion of their own interests; they are therefore the best, and should, in general, be the sole guardians of them. It is only in extraordinary cases, when individual efforts prove abortive, and when the sufferers demand that aid, which is absolutely necessary for their preservation, that the sovereign power is bound, or even ought openly to interfere.

There is no doubt that an invisible but not the less sensible influence is possessed by every government. This influence is great indeed, but is not constitutionally fixed, or even recognized; its operations are often secret and gradual, but its effects are plain to all men. This influence it is the very nature of power to possess, and nothing on earth can deprive it of it; the two things are inseparable, and their union depends, not on laws, but on the courtly disposition of mankind. When power is in the possession of any set of men, this influence will of course be made use of to further their own views; but, as all ministers of England are believed by the nation, without whose support they cannot stand, to be actuated with a strong love of their country, those views we must, in their case, suppose to be quite compatible with the public good. As the influence is connected with the power, and the nation is not ignorant of its extent, it is plain, that the act of confiding the power to any one, proves its belief, that the individual is not unworthy to be trusted with the influence. This influence then ought to be, and we hope is, enlisted on the side of virtue, and its legitimate use, if what is unrecognized by law may be so termed, is to assist those bodies indirectly, with whose concerns it would be improper for the legislature directly to meddle.

I think the mistake of those, who would carry commercial restrictions to the extreme, is, that they would do that by the despotic mandates of law, which should only be attempted by influence. It must be evident that the difference between these two methods of promoting a favourite object is most material. It is not consistent with either the dignity of Parliament, or with the just liberty of the subject, to enact laws for the furtherance of every scheme; whereas, the obtrusion of influence is less obnoxious, and still leaves the adoption of the plan to the option of those concerned.

The line which divides the proper occasions for legislation, and those on which influence only should be exerted, is very plainly marked: whenever a large body of the people is already engaged in a manufacture, the destruction of which must be their ruin, then the legislature is bound to interfere, and save them from the fate to which they have not wilfully subjected themselves; but when a foreign nation has a staple commodity, the manufacture of which, if introduced at home, it is conjectured would be a profitable employment for our countrymen, it is certainly contrary to the true interests of commerce and of society to force the progress of it by restrictive enactment. If the projects appear good, the influence of government may be fairly used in its behalf; but it would surely be the grossest perversion of power to make laws for the consumption of an article, when the success of the manufacture is quite problematical, and its value to the country is still more questionable. It is an act every way worthy of a prince to exert his influence in encouraging an artist; but it would be a most vicious excess of tyranny to make every one sit to him for a portrait.

To use the law to enforce good either public or private, is an error on the side of virtue, but it is an error nevertheless, and one productive of the worst consequences: it has caused more dissension, intolerance, and persecution, in the world, than perhaps any thing else: it is, however paradoxical this may appear, the child of virtue, but the parent of a thousand vices. In nothing have men more erred than in confounding influence and law. Influence is the legitimate weapon of virtue, the laws are proper only to repress vice; it is the part of the laws to curb any dangerous excesses of the fanatic followers of an impious sect, and to punish flagitious offenders against morality; but there their province ceases;—neutrality is all they have a right to command; to bring men over to a belief in our own religion, or to induce them, instead of barely eschewing vice, actively to pursue virtue, is the noblest, and best subject for the exertion of all the influence we possess. As it is with private good, so is it with public. To afford a remedy for evil already committed, and to avert evil impending is the proper occupation of the laws, and there that occupation ends; to stimulate us to public virtue, is what can only be done by hope, not fear;—vice may be rooted up by laws, virtue is a plant which influence and example are requisite to rear.

In trade, neither a system of absolute exclusion nor one of absolute freedom will do; something of both is necessary. The latter I would consider the body of the work, the former merely necessary additions;—in other words, freedom should be taken as the groundwork, and what restrictions may be thought politic should form the superstructure. If no limitations on trade had been considered requisite formerly, our financial burthens would render the imposition of them necessary at present. A manufacture may under the existing state of things, have long subsisted for unrivaled cheapness, which, by the introduction of new taxes, might, without corresponding commercial restrictions, be absolutely destroyed. A tax on the necessaries of life in our own country may render cheapness of workmanship no longer possible; a tax affecting the raw material in a foreign state might equally alter the price of the fabric. Who, then, will assert, that the evil impending over a large, and industrious portion of our fellow subjects, ought not to be averted by that legislature, to whose acts, not to their own, that evil is attributable?

In concluding this letter I would remark, that there are fixed principles in politics, as well as in every thing else, and one is, that men must temper systems with moderation, and not hold any rule to be so general, as to have no exception. The supporters of each extreme in trade, like those of the divine right, and those of perfect equality, are both wrong, where the interests of our own manufactures and those of foreigners clash, it is the duty of government to lean to the side of its own subject; but where any rivalry on our part is impossible, we ought not wantonly to injure others: necessary taxes may be levied, but not such as will exclude from our markets. In short, the whole matter is embraced in the distinction between the province of influence, and that of the law, (on which I have already said more than enough): where evil impends, or has fallen on our subjects, from the competition caused by too great freedom in commerce, it is the undoubted duty of the legislature to avert, or redress it; but, in a case, where good is expected only, from a rivalry which we may hope to establish, in some manufacture, at present monopolized by another country, then indeed, the laws ought not to be made subservient to crude speculations, injuring perhaps interests already vested, to favour interests which we may never be able to establish; but, if a well grounded hope exists in our breasts, that care, and time will ripen the project to maturity, beneficial to the state, our influence may be wisely and honourably enlisted in its support.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
FOUNDLING.

ACCIDENT.

ON Monday last, the Body of an European in the dress of a Seaman, was found on the Sea shore between Old Woman's Island and Colaba: on enquiry being made among the shipping it was ascertained that a man while at work securing a Boat, on the side of a ship in the Harbour, to caulk, on the afternoon of the Saturday previous, had fallen over board, and though assistance was promptly rendered, it was unavailing, and nothing was heard of him, till his Body was recognised by some of the crew, to be the same man.

THE COURIER.

THE MULBERRY PLANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, to request you will have the goodness to insert the enclosed letter just received from Dr. Lush, regarding Mulberry Plants, and oblige.

Your's, &c.
JOHN VAUPELL.

Bombay, Agri. Hort. Society's Office, 12th Oct. 1835.

TO J. VAUPELL, ESQ.
Sec. A. and H. Society.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will make known as publicly as possible, that I have for distribution four kinds of *foreign* Mulberry Trees * adapted for feeding Worms.

As I have already supplied the establishment of Mr. Mutti, and have introduced the several kinds into the Collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Khandesh,—also into Bengal, through the Botanic Garden at Calcutta. I now wish to ascertain through the Society, if any persons in this presidency, or that of Madras (where I believe an A. and H. Soc. has just been established), may be desirous of possessing them.

As these are not objects for ornamenting a garden, nor are they valuable as fruit trees, I have no wish to give them to any parties who do not intend to employ them ultimately in feeding Silk worms. The Revenue Commissioner has authorized several of the Collectors to pay the carriage of as many as they may require. I cannot promise a large immediate supply, but sufficient for all probable requisitions are now in preparation, so that I shall be able in a short time, to apportion the supply to any demand made through you and the Society, and to fix the time for delivery.

Persons requiring these tress should specify the kinds they require more particularly. And on receiving notice that they are in readiness, dispatch a persons, duly authorized to provide for the packing and carriage, when they will be delivered free of all charge.

I have, &c.
CHARLES LUSH, M. D.
Supg. Botanic Garden Dapooree.

Dapooree, 9th Oct., 1835.

* LIST.

No. I. *The Italian White Mulberry* (white fruit) received from Italy, via the Red Sea per Hugh Lindsay Steamer.

No. II. The "Doppia foglia," variety of the White Mulberry, received here from St. Helena.

No. III. *Red fruited Mulberry*, variety of *Morus alba*, received from St. Helena.

No. IV. *The St. Helena Mulberry*, variety of Indian or Chinese Mulberry. A very free grower, fit for either trees, bushes or field cultivation, and perhaps the most productive of all. This is Mr. Mutti's favourite kind, and the one he has resolved on.

C. L.

Bombay Courier, October 13.]

OVERLAND POSTAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Your worthy Postmaster General having informed us Mofussilites, that one rupee *extra* will be charged on single, 2 do. on double Letters, and so on, sent by the "*Hugh Lindsay*" Steamer, to England, will you do me the favor to state what *extra charges*, our friends in the *west* will be liable to, on receiving Letters thus sent, as, on the reply to this question will in many cases, depend whether the said letters prove palateable or otherwise.

I am, &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.

October 6th, 1835.

NOTE.—The charge home from Egypt we believe, has been fixed by His Majesty's Government, at 3 shillings:—ED.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Warburton, 13th Regt. N. I., from Deesa.
Asst. Surgeon D. Ritchie, from Ahmednugger.
Capt. J. Liddell, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, from Hursole.
Lieut. Hebbert, 7th Regt. N. I., from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Hill, H. M. 20th Regt. to Belgaum.
Lieut. Chambre, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.
Cornet F. F. Taylor, 3rd Lt. Cavy. to Deesa.
Lieut. T. Edmonds, 3rd Regt. N. I., to Asseerghur.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13th,—American Schooner of War Enterprise, A. S. Campbell Esq., Commander from Rio de Janeiro, 12th July.

Oct. 16th,—Ship Discovery, W. Hawes Master, from Calcutta 20th June.

Passengers,—Capt. Keys, country service, R. W. Beyts, Esq., and J. Hardy, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13th,—The E. I. C. Surveying Ship Benares, R. Moresby Esq. Commander, to the Maldavie Islands.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—William Ritchie, Royal George. Parkfield and Boyne.
Do. Glasgow,—Elora.
Do. Mauritius—Emmie.
Do. Bordeaux—Malabar.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel,
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Brig Thetis.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.
Do. Do. Surveying Brig Palinurus.
H. M. Rattle Snake, 28 Guns.

FREE TRADERS.—Elora, William Rodgers, William Ritchie, Royal George, Robert Quale, Princess Charlotte, Parkfield, Boyne, Kirkman Finlay, Bombay Packet, Barque Syria, Duchess of Clarance, Lady Feversham, Annandale and Emmie.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Clairmont, Nasserath Shaw, Barque Meccai, Discovery, Emmie, and Grab Shaw Byramgore.

French.—Malabar and Marie.

American,—Shepherdess. and Enterprise.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

1835.		A. M. H. M.	P. M. H. M.
Oct.	17th Saturday	6 38	7 23
..	18th Sunday	8 5	8 41
..	19th Monday	9 8	9 10
..	20th Tuesday	9 35	9 58

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C. would now have only a ghost to contend with, so that his blows (some of them by the bye very hard) would merely wound the air the object of his seige the M. M. Fund having honorably surrendered.

SAVE MY BACON,—too enigmatical, ergo, dangerous.

A. B. on the Police and Fireworks, for consideration.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last, have been the American Schooner of War *Enterprise*, A. S, Campbell, Esq. Comr., from Rio de Janeiro 12th July, and last from Zanzibar; and the ship *Discovery*, W. Hawes, master, from Calcutta, 20th June.

Passengers per Discovery,—Captain Keys, Country Service, H. W. Beyts, Esq., and J. Hardy, Esq.

WE have transferred, as it came to us the *Madras Male Asylum Herald Extraordinary* of the 5th and 6th Instant, containing intelligence up to 1st July. The summary of the proceedings in Parliament will be found of a most interesting description.

The annulling of Lord HEYTESBURY's appointment was brought before the house on the 29th June, and occasioned a very animated debate, but the motion of MR. PRAED was thrown out by ministers with a majority of 75.

The *Irish Tythe Bill* had been brought in by Lord MORPETH. For what has reached us regarding it, we refer to the intelligence below.

We have in vain looked for any intimation of the intentions of the ministry regarding the new GOVERNOR GENERAL, though it might have been expected during the discussion on the subject of Lord HEYTESBURY's appointment.

Mr. WARDEN, our late Councillor, was an unsuccessful candidate for the E. I. Directorship, vacant by the disqualification of Mr. R. C. Fergusson.

WILLIAM COBBETT, who has for a series of years attracted as much notice, of a particular sort, as perhaps any man living, is no more.

DONNA MARIA appears disposed to play the woman, with considerable precocity, having already asserted two of the first rights of European Ladies, viz. the choice of her servants, and —of her husband, the latter of whom, if we are not misled by these early indications of self will, will find himself her *play thing* not her Lord.

THE Indian Petitions had been favourably received, though there was no probability of their prayer being conceded immediately. The cause assigned for the delay is *curious*, "an impression," forsooth, "on the minds of persons interested in the *West* India trade that the duties were to continue for this year at least, at the present rate." What a beautiful specimen of reasoning! Because men who have for ages enjoyed the wealth—bestowing monopoly of sugar, &c. and obtained a grant of 20 millions sterling to compensate for the loss of their property in human flesh and blood, which Heaven made as free as their own, very naturally took it, or at least pretended to have taken it into their heads, that they would like to retain the monopoly another year; injustice, acknowledged partiality and injustice in the legislature must be prolonged, and the trade of India succumb to the sinister influence of the West India Proprietors. Where, in the mean time are the E. I. Proprietors? Where the Lords of the soil of Hindostan? Dreaming of this once golden land? If it be in their dreams at all, certainly not for its, but their own good: if in their waking dreams, the idea and the name have ever attached to them the words "patronage," "dividend." Of the means of benefitting India, of cherishing its produce, extending its manufactures, removing the disabilities under which its trade languishes, no shadow of an idea passes over their brain; else why this apathy on subjects of vital interest? Why is there no effort made in that quarter whence it should most properly originate, would be productive of most good, and afford strongest hope of success? Why? but because contented with their vast advantages, they care not for the sources whence they flow, provided the channel be not choked up which brings them to their doors.

MOST of our Readers will have anticipated us by having observed our eccentric visitor, the COMET, which has made its appearance during the last few evenings. We noticed it about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, bearing a little North of West, as seen from the Fort of Bombay, and at an elevation of about 30 at that hour. As far as we could judge without the aid of globe or other instrument, it is as situated between the head and club arm of Hercules, its train pointing Eastwards from the nucleus. When observed on the next night, (Thursday) it struck us that the tail was fainter than on Wednesday evening.

We take this opportunity of observing, what appears to have passed unnoticed by the readers of the Bengal Hurkaru, at least without public notice, namely that the *sketch* of the Comet's track through the Heavens, which accompanied that paper some weeks since, was rendered nearly, if not perfectly useless to its readers generally, by an error of the Draughtsman; the impression being *reversed*. The manner in which this occurs is so obvious as to require no explanation, further than that the drawing was made on the stone as it ought to appear on the impression, thereby producing a reversed picture; whereas the sketch ought to have been reversed on the stone.

Since writing the above we have observed in the Courier of Tuesday last, what had previously escaped our notice, viz. an account of the comet from Mr. Taylor the Madras Government Astronomer; from which it appears that we are in error in placing it in Hercules; as he states it to be in the next constellation on the North West, the Corona Borealis. However we err in goodly company forsooth; and the circumstance reminds us of a speech of the celebrated Mr. Charles Phillips at the anniversary of one of the principal religious societies, perhaps in 1820 or 1821. That most eloquent and imaginative of advocates, in speaking against infidelity and appearing to admit for a moment that Christianity might prove to be "a cunningly devised fable," exclaimed in some such words as "If we err, it is in regions of light &c." Thus Mr. Taylor either bears us company in our fallibility, in as much as he states that the comet would probably remain invisible to the unassisted eye of *ordinary* observers until the 21st October; or we *ducks* must claim the distinction of *extraordinary* seers. By the bye, does not the *adage* favour the latter position, attributing something allied to star-gazing to that feathered race which have bestowed their cognomen on us? But our error would have yet a higher apology according to Mr. Taylor, if his conclusion, that its appearance is about 10 days later than the time predicted for its return, had proved correct: but we have little doubt that the phenomenon was visible to the naked eye as early as the 11th or 12th Inst. had it been carefully looked for in the right quarter of the Heavens.

Notwithstanding, we flatter ourselves that our location of the star will prove correct, and that it will reach the Corona by the date given, that constellation being, as we conceive, in its course.

WE have heard with some degree of pleasure that *the Clause* in the Regulations of the Military Fund of this army, which would now stand singly forth with so much amiable modesty, such disinterested love of *virtue*, such an inextinguishable zeal and ardour for the character of the service, and the purity of its blood, has also been expunged by a majority of 2 to 1 of its officers; but our information requires confirmation. We would fain place implicit confidence in what we so ardently wish, as a vindication of the character of the army, as for other reasons, but it is too important a matter to take for granted, without sufficient evidence. At all events the delay looks bad. The question may be supposed to have been submitted to this army as early as to that of Madras, and if there were causes for delay any where, it would appear to be in that force which is so much larger and dispersed over a so much wider extent of country, than ours. Let us hope that no sinister influence is yet at work, and that if there be and any further reference be made to the army at large, the majority will protest against any thing that may have the appearance of tampering, or, unnecessary delay.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VIA MADRAS.

The *Vansittart* anchored in the roads last evening, bringing London Intelligence down to the 24th June. Our Correspondence to that date we hasten to promulgate.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Short, Mrs. Fry, Miss Dicken; Captains Short and Fry, H. M. 63d Regt.: Lieutenant Stopford, Ensign Frost, H. M. 27th Regiment; Ensigns Cassan, Berdmore, and Hopton, H. M. 63d Regt. and Ensign Scott, Mr. Cadenhead, and a Detachment of H. M. 57th, 62d, and 63d Regiments.

LONDON, Saturday, June 18, 1836.

The parties engaged in raising the volunteer corps of the service of the Queen of Spain have been actively employed all yesterday and this morning, and have enlisted a large number of individuals. It is said that several Officers in the British army who have served in the Peninsula have tendered their services. Colonel Evans, M. P. for Westminster has been officially appointed to the command by the Spanish Minister here. It is not said whether he will vacate his seat for Westminster, should he do so there is some talk of putting Sir R. Peel in nomination.

The Order in Council suspending the operation of the foreign enlistment Bill in favour of the Queen of Spain formed the subject of some conversation in the House of Lords last night, Viscount Strangford enquired of Lord Melbourne how the widows and families of such of the volunteers as should be cut off were to be provided for. Lord Melbourne replied that no provision would be made for them by the British Government, but that they must take all the chances of the service. Lord Strangford very justly rejoined that the families of the parties who fell in the contest would become a burden upon the parishes in England. The Duke of Wellington not satisfied with Lord Melbourne's reply, gave notice that he would on Monday next move for the production of the London Gazette containing the Order in Council, with the view of eliciting a more distinct explanation.

In the House of Commons yesterday scarce any matter except locally interesting was discussed.

The young Queen of Portugal has summarily dismissed her Ministry in a fit of caprice. Marshal Saldanha is now her chief Minister and he is reckoned one of the leaders of the movement party there. One account states that the young Queen came to this resolution in order to secure her marriage with the Duc de Nemours, a younger son of the King of the French. One of the consequences of the step she has taken is an open rupture with her mother the Duchess of Braganza.

It seems that our countryman, General Church, is to hold a post in the Greek administration. The accounts which bring this report represent the country as quieter.

The Bey of Tunis died on the 20th ultimo.

June 17.—The Ministerial revolution which has taken place at Lisbon is naturally a subject of much interest in the political circles of this metropolis. It appears to have been the result of a very deep laid intrigue of the Saldanha and Palmella parties, built, however, it is said, upon a very sure foundation—the alleged predilection of Donna Maria for the Duke of Nemours, the second son of Louis Philipe. Such a connection would produce a great change in the political and commercial relations of Portugal. It may therefore, be safely presumed that this matrimonial project will not be encouraged by our Government. The intrigue has, however, been going on ever since the death of the Duke of Lencutenberg, and the knowlege of its existence and of the tendency of the Queen's mind, was the cause of the late ministry so earnestly pressing a second marriage with the brother of her late husband, or some other German Prince. It is, by no means, probable that Louis Philipe has lent himself to this intrigue, though some of the letters from Portugal pretend that his consent has been obtained; the obvious interest of France to avoid giving any cause of jealously to our Government as well as many other considerations, present obstacles which he cannot have overlooked. It is remarked by those who indulge in drawing conclusions from comparisons, or as the French call them, *rapprochements*, of a foreboding nature that the day on which, the Queen signed the decrees for dismissing the new Ministry, was the anniversary on which. twelve years before, Don Miguel began his plan of counter-revolution against the Charter of 1820, by escaping to Villa Franca. This produced a change of Ministry which was followed by the overthrow of that constitution!

With regard to the supposed policy of the French Court, another allegation of Louis Philipe's disposition to form an alliance with Russia inconsistent with the present relations between England and France, is in circulation. The only foundation for the suspicion is the report of a negociation for the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with a Princess of Wurtemberg, who is a neice of the Emperor Alexander. This, however, is a marriage which, if it does take place is by no means, likely to have any influence on the national policy of France, or to make the Emperor of Russia take a more favourable view than he has hitherto done of the revolution of the three days and its consequences.

The great question of Corporation Reform was discussed on Monday night on Lord John Russell's motion for the second reading of the Bill, which was agreed to without a division. The only direct objection to the general principal of the right of Parliament to interfere was made by Sir R. Inglis. Mr. Praed stated that he should move in the Committee to preserve the right of freemen, &c.; the same as had been done in the Reform Act. Lord Stanley supported the Bill. Sir R. Peel admitted the principle, and that there was a necessity for a measure of Reform; but announced his intention of proposing some alterations as to the qualifications of constituents and of magistrates, &c. &c. Lord John Russell fixed Monday for the Committee which is to sit daily until the bill be gone through.

The House was previously occupied with the subject of the Ipswich Election, the discussions on which, concluded by sending eight persons to Newgate. Proceedings are ordered to be instituted against the late sitting Members. The House of Commons did not sit last night, a sufficient number of Members not having made their appearance at 4 o' clock, and nothing that requires notice occurred in the House of Lords.

At a Court of Directors held yesterday, Thomas Campbell Robertson, Esq. was appointed provisionally an Ordinary Member of the Council of India.

Mr. Richards of the Irish Bar is appointed Chief Justice of Madras. He is a King's Counsel, professedly a Whig, but though a personal friend of Mr. O'Connell, he has not distinguished himself by any active participation in that Gentlemen's system of politics. It is expected that a considerable share of the government appointmeuts in India and the Colonies will now be obtained by members of the Irish Bar. Mr. Richards will soon embark for his destination.

It is reported that Zumalacarreguy has taken Tolosa and made 4000 of the Queen's troops prisoners. On the 9th instant it is said he entered the town. In the mean time the resignation of Martinez de la Rosa is no longer doubtful. The Count de Toreno has succeeded him as chief of the Ministry. The recruiting for the Spanish expedition is very active in Ireland.

June 18.—Great complaints have lately been made respecting the manner in which certain clauses of the emancipation act have been proceeded upon in the West Indies, and Mr. Burton sometime ago gave notice of his intention to move the suspension of the payment of the 20,000,000£. voted as compensation to the planters until the operation of the binding clause was enquired into. The motion was not made in consequence of there being no house on the day fixed for it, and the hon. gentleman has therefore given notice, that he will bring it forward on the Committee of Supply to-morrow.

Lord John Russell informed the House of Commons last night, that the alterations he intended to make in the Municipal Corporation's bill were very few and not important. He also repeated that it was his wish when the House resolved into the Committee on Monday, that the business should be proceeded with day by day until the bill was completely discussed. He therefore hoped that gentlemen who had motions standing for the week would postpone them.

The Prisoners Counsel bill passed through the Committee last night.

The decease of Mr. Justice Vandeleur renders it not improbable that the present Attorney General for Ireland, will be raised to a seat on the Bench. In that case the Solicitor General will become Attorney General, and it is then supposed that Mr. Richards will have the offer of the Solicitor Generalship. Whether he will prefer the office to the Chief Justice-ship of Madras remains to be seen. The result will show whether the appointment which was mentioned in yesterday's letter will continue or be transferred to another member of the legal profession.

Yesterday there was a ballot at the India House, for a Director, which terminated in favour of John Shepherd, Esq., who supplies the vacancy occasioned by Mr R. Cutlar Fergusson, having disqualified.

June 19.—The House of Commons was counted out last night after Mr. A. Johnston had commenced a speech which he intended to close by a motion for an address to the Crown to consent to the introduction of a Bill for abolishing lay patronage in the Church of Scotland. Mr. Potter thought the subject too important to be discussed in a thin House, and as it was found that less than forty members were present an adjournment took place. There had previously been a conversation on the affairs of Canada in which Mr. Roebuck supported by Mr. Hume, made statements which were controverted by Sir George Grey and Mr. Labouchere. In the course of the conversation Sir Robert Peel asked whether it was the intention of Government to inform the House as to the points on which it was thought that Lord Gosford might be able to bring about a settlement of the disputes in Canada. Sir G. Grey replied that such information could not with propriety be given, until Lord Gosford should have had an opportunity for communicating with the Canadian Assembly, and he thought it possible that the present session might last long enough to allow of time for that communication of Lord Gosford's account of it being returned to this country. This answer holds out the prospect of a very long session.

It should have been mentioned yesterday that the unsuccessful candidate for the East India Directorship was Mr. Warden, and that the numbers were for Mr. Shepherd 934 for Mr. W. 872. The usual interest attached to the proceedings was augmented on this occasion, as it was the first election since the renewal of the Charter, and in which the privilege of voting by proxy was exercised under the new act. It seems that on this occasion, Mr. Warden's Committee presented proxies for him without specifying the amount of Stock held by the respective proprietors. A question arose whether the proxies were to stand only for single votes though the parties might hold Stock enough to enable them to more than one vote. Mr. Serjeant Spankie to whom the case was referred decided that such proxies could only be registered as single votes.

The polling at the Ipswich Election commenced yesterday with great activity on both sides. From the accounts hitherto received the result is likely to be favourable to the Ministerial Candidates Mr. Morrison and Mr. Wason. At the close of the poll the numbers were Mr. Morrison 516, Wason 511, Broke 420, Holmes 407.

The occupation of Tolosa by the Carlists though at first doubtful is confirmed, but it was properly speaking a Capture. It was entered in consequence of Valdez having withdrawn the garrison in consequence of his plan to form a line on the Ebro. According to the Bayonne letters Zumalacarregury is now before Bilboa, and the siege of that place has commenced. It is said that an English Ship of War on the coast has landed guns and men to assist in the defence of the town.

June 20—The letter of yesterday, which was written at the moment of the departure of the Post, was closed without any notice of an extent which it ought to have included—the decease of William Cobbettt, M. P., for Oldham. It is therefore necessary now to state that this remarkable personage died on the preceding day at his farm in Surrey, in, as is supposed, the 74th year of his age. The cause of his death was an inflammatory sore throat which has of late caused a remarkable relaxation of his attendance in Parliament. It would be a difficult task in a communication of this sort to attempt to give any thing like a character of a man who has been "all things by turns and nothing long." I must then refer to the daily papers in which different writers have with more or less success described his powerful but often ill-directed talents, his vigorous intellect and versatile principles. It will be curious to see how the vacancy for Oldham will be filled up. Mr. Cobbett was returned for that borough through the local influence of his colleague in the representation, Mr. Fielden, who, say at once his pupil and his patron.

A considerable variety of business occurred last night in the House of Commons. Several notices of amendment to be proposed in the Corporation Bill, some tending to render it more popular, others more restrictive, were given. These notices forebode long discussions in the Committee. Mr. T. Duncombe's motion respecting the mission of Lord Elliot could not have been expected to produce any other disclosure than it did, which was that the late administration with regard to Spanish affairs followed up the policy of their predecessors. The motion was withdrawn as was also that of Mr. Fowel Buxton to suspend the payment of the 20 millions granted to the West Indians until it should be seen that the provisions of the emancipation act have been complied with.

Petitions praying for a reduction of the duties on sugar and other articles the produce of British India were presented by Mr. R. Cutlar Fergusson, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Ewart. Mr. Buckingham supported the prayer of the Petitioners.

Mr. Spring Rice expressed himself favourable to the claim in the petitions, but on accepting office he found that an impression had been created in the minds of persons interested in the West India trade, that the duties were to continue for this year at least at the present rate. He felt it his duty to ascertain what had been the views of his predecessor in office, and though he had learned from the Right Honorable Member for Tamworth that no pledge had been given by him, yet so strong was the understanding on the subject that he was convinced much mischief would arise from a sudden and unexpected alteration. He was satisfied as to the justice of the demand, but under the circumstances in which he was placed, he felt bound to proprose the continuation of the duties. He hoped however to be able even in the present Session to prepare a final adjustment of the question. In the mean time he meant to propose an immediate equalization of the duties on Coffee. He concluded by moving the renewal of the Sugar Duties. A long discussion followed in which Mr. Ewart, Mr. Hume and others pointed out the impolicy and injustice of continuing the system of discriminating duties. It was also urged that when the twenty millions were voted, it was understood that a condition was the abandonment of the West Indian Monopoly. Lord Sandon, Mr. Young, and others suggested that the equalization of the Sugar Duties should be gradual. A different opinion was expressed by Mr. Warburton and others. At last the resolution was agreed to.

The Ipswich election terminated yesterday as anticipated, and the news from Hull is of the same character. On Thursday Colonel Thompson had 430, Mr. Mildmay 220.

June 22—The news from Spain is important according to an account received through France from Bilboa. Zumalacarreguy has been defeated near that city by General Iriarte and mortally wounded in the action, which took place it is said, on the 15th. The Carlist Chief was removed to Durango and he is succeeded in the command by Eraso. This event appears to have excited fresh hopes in the liberal party and the foreign assistance is already spoken of in several of the Madrid Papers as unnecessary and even degrading to Spain. The recruiting is however going on here spiritedly, and it is said that General Alava will have the first fruits of the auxiliary plan ready for embarking on Saturday next.

The first report of the Commissioners for enquiring into the state of Public Instruction in Ireland has just been published. It gives the following as a statistical estimate of the division of the population—Catholics 6,427,712—Presbyterians and other Dissenters 664,164—Members of the Established Church 852,064—Total, 7,943,940. This return is supposed by many to be inaccurate as to the number of Protestants, more particularly with respect to the Presbyterians who are exceedingly numerous in the North of Ireland, and who in former estimates have been stated to exceed the Churchmen.

The Corporation Bill goes into the Committee to-night in the House of Commons. The attendance is expected to be numerous, and the interest of the debates great.

It is settled that Mr. Richards goes out to Madras as I formerly wrote to you. The Members of the Irish Bar have resolved to give him a farewell dinner.

June 23.—The proceedings in the Committee on the Corporations' Bill was last night preceded by a discussion respecting the oath of Roman Catholic Members. Sir Robert Inglis presented several petitions against the appropriation of Irish Church property. One of them from Birmingham adverted to Mr. Shiel's notice of a motion to preclude Clergymen who may henceforth be appointed to benefices in Ireland from Compensation, if Parliament should think fit to suppress the same. On the motion for laying the Petition on the table, three speeches were delivered by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Shiel, and Mr. O'Connell, each spoke at great length, but nothing new was said on this often discussed topic. Mr. Shiel declared that he had not withdrawn the notice of this motion as some seemed to suppose, and that he would seize the first convenient opportunity for bringing it on.

Mr. Praed has on the Order Book, the notice of a motion respecting the recalling of the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Governor General of India. He did not wish to embarrass the proceedings on the Corporation Bill, and wished to know on what day he might conveniently bring it on. Lord John Russell intimated that it might be made on Monday. The motion, therefore stands for that day.

Before going into the Committee, Mr. Praed moved a resolution for preserving the rights of Freemen, which after some discussion he withdrew, intending to move an amendment to the same effect. The first point of serious contest in the Committee was the clause relating to the boundaries of Towns. The present Bill fixes the boundaries of certain towns in conformity with their electoral limits for the return of Members of Parliament. For other towns it is proposed that boundaries should be assigned by the King in Council. Lord Dudley Stuart moved as an amendment that all the boundaries should be fixed by Parliament. This was opposed on the ground that the Parliamentary proceeding would occupy much time and that it was desirable to give to the present bill an immediate operation. The House divided—For the amendment 192, against it 279—Majority 87. The next trial of strength was upon the clause determining the residence which gives the right of voting. As the clause altered by Lord John Russell now stands, the minimum period two years and ten months. Mr. Devet moved that one year, should be sufficient. The division was for the amendment 97 against it 321—Majority 224. On this division the conservatives all voted against the motion.

Captain Shepherd who was elected a Governor of the E. I. Company at the late election sent on Saturday last a formal demand to the Directors to swear him into office. A meeting of the Directors was subsequently held, and Captain Shepherd sworn in under the advice of Mr. Serjeant Spankie the Company's Standing Counsel. Mr. Crawford and Sir Peter Laurie however entered their Protests against the proceeding; but it is said that it will not affect the legal proceedings which have already been commenced with a view to oust Captain Shepherd.

June 24—The proceedings last night in the House of Commons were highly important. Early in the evening Mr. P. Stewart put three questions to Mr. S. Rice; first when it was proposed to bring into operation the new scale of duty on Coffee, 2d, whether the stock of foreign Coffee belonging to the East India Company which he described as being very large was to participate in the benefit of the proposed reduction, and thirdly in what manner Government intended to guard against the produce of our possessions in the East and West Indies, serving as a cover for the introduction of foreign Coffee into Great Britain. In his reply Mr. Rice said that care would be taken that the relief given by the equalization of the duty on Coffee, did not extend beyond Coffee which was the growth of our own territories. Evidence would be required of the fact of its being bonafide the produce of the colonies to which the Act was intended to apply. To the last question the right hon. Gentleman gave no reply, but reserved himself till he should bring in his bill for the equalization of the duty when he would detail his views on the subject.

The House after this resolved itself into Committee on the Corporation Reform Bill when a most interesting debate arose upon the clause of the bill, which terminated in a division in which the two great parties in the house put forth their strength. It was alleged by the Conservative party that the 9th clause indirectly infringed the inchoate rights of the present freemen as those rights were guaranted by the Parliamentary Reform Bill, which reserves to them in respect to birth or servitude the parliamentary elective franchise *in perpetuity*. Now the clause in the Corporation Bill enacts that no person shall be entitled to become a freeman *in respect of any right or title other than by occupancy and payment of rates*. It is evident then that this clause will at once disfranchise all the children of the pre-

sent freemen and in so far it perpetrates an infringement on the Parliamentary Reform Bill. In Order to obviate this an amendment was moved which would have the effect of preserving to freemen under this bill all the rights preserved to them under the Reform Act. A most animated debate ensued. Lord Stanley and Sir J. Graham gave their cordial support to the amendment and designated the clause in the Corporation Bill a violation of a compact entered into with the House of Lords for the purpose of facilitating the passing of the Reform Bill. The Ministers in endeavouring to shelter themselves from the attack referred to the first Reform Bill which swept away all privileges of the existing freemen, and asked why should men who were not competent to become corporate voters continue in *perpetuum* to enjoy the Parliament franchise? Sir R. Peel did not interfere in the debate. A division ensued, when there appeared for the clause as it stands 278 for the amendment 232.

To-day a general quarterly meeting of the Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House made special for the purpose of receiving the new bye-laws from the appointed committee.

W. Stanley Clarke, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Twinning brought up the report, when a discussion ensued as to whether it should be read or printed at once. This discussion was postponed. Mr. Lawrie then asked whether certain votes tendered at the late election for a Governor and rejected were so rejected by the advice of the law officer of the Company, whether that advice was printed or verbal, and if printed whether it might not be laid on the table. The Chairman advised the postponement of the motion and notice to be given. Mr. Fielder then made a motion for the abolition of Haileybury College with all convenient speed--on account first of the small number of pupils educated there and the great comparative expense, and 2d of the present state of the agricultural, financial and commercial condition of India as connected with the remittances from that Country annually paid in London on account of the dividends. The result of this motion will be given in our next.

To-day Alderman Jamison and David Solomons, Esq.(a jew) were elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

June 25.—Mr. Fielder's motion at the India House mentioned in our last for the abolition of Haileybury College was negatived by a show of hands. Mr. Mills then gave notice of a motion for the production of all the Correspondence relative to the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Governor General of India at the adjourned Court which would be held on the 15th July. Mr. Mills observed that the proprietors ought to act for themselves in a matter of this kind and not be left dependant on any political or party struggle that might interfere with so important an appointment. His motion in the terms was for "copies of all proceedings and correspondence between the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control connected with the appointment or recall of Lord Heytesbury as Governor General of India in the month of April 1835."

Mr. Weeding then enquired whether the Court of Directors meant to adopt the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons with reference to certain members of the Company's Service who were excluded from the remuneration granted by the Court to other individuals who had been in the same Service.

The Chairman observed that the subject was still under consideration.

The greater part of the time of the House of Commons was taken up yesterday by a discussion on the late Order in Council, permitting the enlistment of men for the service of the Queen of Spain. The discussion arose on a motion by Lord Mahon for copies of the order and of all communications connected with it. Lord Mahon blamed the promulgation of the order as impolitic and likely to sully the lustre of the British Arms, and spoke rather disrespectfully of the individuals now offering themselves for the service. Lord Palmerston defended the order, alleging that nothing less could have been done by this country in fulfilment of the conditions of the quadrupartite treaty. Colonel Evans who was in the house took fire at the expression "mercenaries" which had been applied to the levies by Lord Mahon and repelled it in such strong terms that the Speaker felt himself called upon to interfere and a mutual explanation in the usual form took place between the two Members. The motion was ultimately agreed to.

In the House of Lords no business of importance was transacted, and no progress was made in the Commons in the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill on account of the length of the discussion on Spanish affairs.

There is a report that the Duke d' Angouleme intends joining Don Carlos in Spain.

The *Duke of Buccleugh* arrived last evening from Portsmouth the 1st July.

Passengers *for Madras*.—Mrs. E. B. Glass, Mrs. Maxtone; Miss Welch; E. B. Glass, Esq. C. S.; Major C. Maxtone; Doctor Shanks, H. M. 55th, and Mr. Garrow, M. N. I.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Shade; Miss Johnstone; Captains Mitchell, H. M. 31st, Aitken, B. E. and Campbell, B. N. I.; Mr. Russell, B. N. I.; Messrs. Bowring, Reed, Urquart and Tytler.

By this opportunity we have received the following London Correspondence of the 30th June:—

LONDON, June 30, 1835.

An important debate took place last night in the House of Commons on the recal of Lord Heytesbury's appointment. Mr. Praed in pursuance of the notice he had given on this subject moved for "Copies of any communications which have passed between the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India and the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the subject of the revocations of the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Governor General of India." A brief account of what passed on this occasion may be allowed to take precedence of other business which has been transacted since the last Precis was forwarded, and to which we shall afterwards revert. Mr. Praed commenced his very able speech by a review of the difference of opinion which existed between the Government, and the Court of Directors prior to the appointment of the late administration. After the Government was changed the appointment of Lord Heytesbury took place. It was made in January last. He would with perfect confidence declare that the only motive which induced Lord Ellenborough to nominate Lord Heytesbury was a conviction of his great qualifications and fitness for the situation. There was scarcely a personal acquaintance between them, and no feeling of partiality or any improper motives whatever could be attributed to the Noble Lord then at the head of the Board of Controul. However in April last the Noble Lord's appointment was vacated under the sign manual. This was a violent exercise of authority. He considered the act unconstitutional and was therefore desirous that the house should have the opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it. On what ground was Lord Heytesbury's appointment cancelled? If it was shewn, as must indeed be evident that the only ground was difference of political opinion, the noble Lord's removal could not be justified. Would it be said that the noble Lord was unfit to administer the Government of India? He was entitled to call for a specific reason for the cancelling of the appointment. He did not deny the right of the Crown in t is case but he questioned the discretion of the exercise of the prerogative. After noticing the distinction between the bills of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, the circumstances of the result of Sir G. Barlow and other topics which must be passed over in this abridgment the honorable gentleman very forcibly pointed out the impropriety of making agreement in political opinion with the government, a ground for appointments to India. That was in fact to chuse only from one party which set the consideration of peculiar fitness entirely aside. He reminded the House of the very different conduct of Sir R. Peel as to the appointments made by his predecessors and referred in particular to the cases of the Government of Bombay and Mr. Macaulay. Sir J. C. Hobhouse stated that he would have wished that the honorable member for Yarmouth had put the question of the revocation of the appointment into such a form as would have enabled the house to decide upon it, rather than call for papers to shew the ground of that recall, a motion which he must oppose. He admitted that the revocation of the appointment was not satisfactory to the Court of Directors. The vindication of the appointment because ministers could not take upon themselves the responsibility of Lord Heytesbury's acts in the government of India. He objected to Lord Ellenborough's sending out a Governor to India for whose acts he (Sir J. C. Hobhouse) was to be responsible. A long debate followed in the course of which Sir R. Peel observed that the Right Honorable Baronet had relied solely on Lord Heytesbury's difference of political opinion from the Government. Now that did not convince him that the exercise of that prerogative was in this instance justifiable. If the argument were right then all the colours and shades of our political differences must be carried into the Government of India. In a speech which left no part of the arrangements of the supporters of the recall untouched and unrefuted, Sir R. Peel shewed that the transaction was a violation of the power reserved to the Court of Directors. On a division the Members were for the motion 179, against 254—Majority 75.

We return to the preceding business. On Thursday last, Mr. Wakley brought forward a motion on the subject of the Dorsetshire Labourers. Lord John Russell hoped he would be induced to withdraw it. A pardon had been granted to the whole six upon condition of their remaining as free settlers in the Colony. Four were allowed to return, if they pleased, in two years. A distinction had been made with respect to two brothers of the name of Lovelace who were the instigators of the secret association and illegal oath. Mr. Wakley persisted in his motion which was for an address to the King, to grant a free, full and unconditional pardon. The debate turned chiefly on the legality or illegality of the conviction. Mr. O'Connell, who had, at first, considered the conviction illegal and afterwards thought it legal, now declared on re-consideration that he had returned to his original opinion, that it was illegal. He, however, advised Mr. Wakley to withdraw his motion, which that gentleman refused to do, and the motion was negatived by 308 to 82. In answer to a question from Mr. Wilbraham, Sir John Hobhouse stated that his attention had been devoted to the subject of the Salt Monopoly of the East India Company, who derived from it £1,600,000 of Revenue annually. He was not prepared to say that the Company intended to make any speedy or decided change. He felt, however, that such a mode of raising a revenue was quite indefeasible. The same objection was applicable to revenue derived from Opium. He had further to inform the House that on the 13th of April the Board of Directors sent out despatches to India which left the Salt Monopoly unchanged. Mr. Wilbraham gave notice that he would bring in a motion on this subject early next Session.

On Friday Lord Morpeth introduced the government bill for the settlement of Tithes in Ireland. It is proposed also to suspend the presentations to every benefice in Ireland in which the members of the established Church do not exceed fifty in number. In parishes where the number varies from 1 to 50 the incumbent of the adjoining parish is to attend for a trifling pecuniary consideration, five pounds per annum, to their spiritual wants. Wherever the revenue in any benefice containing above fifty members of the Established Church exceeds £300 a year, the Lord Lieutenant will have the discretion of reducing it; but not below £300 a year which is to be the minimum reduction in *these cases*. Sir R. Peel and Sir H. Hardinge opposed the Bill in excellent speeches deprecating the injustice of the proposed appropriation and declaring that no surplus would be found at all. The Bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time. The second reading was postponed until after the Corporation Bill shall have passed the Committee. It is said that shortly after Lord Morpeth rose to make his speech, O'Connell left the House, from which circumstance it is inferred that he was acquainted with the details of the proposed bill, if, indeed, he had no hand in drawing it up.

News from Spain assures us that the great Carlist Chief, Zumalacarreguy has died of a wound, he received in the neighbourhood of Bilboa.

Yesterday a warm altercation occurred between Mr, O'Connell and Sir R. Inglis in consequence of what had passed on a former night respecting the Roman Catholic members's oath. Mr. O'Connell attempted to vindicate the gross language he had used in reference to Sir R. Inglis, by asserting that it was in return for the Hon. Baronet having accused him of perjury. The interference of the Speaker was called for, and the result of his decision was, that language used hypothetically does not require the interposition of the chair. They afterwards went into Committee on the Corporation bill, and passed a few clauses as far as to the 15th, some amendments were made, clause 10 having been postponed.

His Majesty has appointed Sir Robert Buckley Comyn, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in the place of Sir Ralph Palmer, resigned.—*Madras Male Asylum Herald, Oct.* 6.

CALCUTTA.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A Bombay correspondent who has ample means of forming an opinion of the business, habits, and capacity of the Governor, thus speaks of Sir Robert Grant.

'We have an excellent Governor in Sir Robert Grant. He is one of the most clear headed men I ever knew, and an upright man into the bargain. We have not had such a statesman among us since Mr. Elphinstone, and I think him, in some respects Mr. Elphinstone's superior. Mr. E. is idolised here, and justly so, as you know; and, therefore, those who see much of Sir R. Grant, and are in the habit of doing business with him, do not venture very freely on the comparison; but, I suspect, if he remains here a few years, the community at large, will be unanimous in according him as excellent a reputation as Mr. Elphinstone enjoys.

'Mr. Farish goes into Council in March next. Colonel Wood makes an excellent Military Secretary in spirit and intention; but, perhaps, from want of practice, he does not work so well as the Civil Servant did.'—*Calcutta Courier, September* 23.

THE WATER WITCH.

The *Water Witch* has proceeded to sea with a freight of eleven hundred chests of Opium for China, and carrying back Mr. G. J. Gordon to prosecute the objects of the Tea Commission. We trust more latitude is now given him for the provision of seeds and plants, as well as labourers; for without a good supply of all these, little will be gained by his exertions, we should have the theory of the Chinese cultivation without the practice.—*Calcutta Courier, September* 24.

MILITARY DISCUSSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

Sir,—I hope you will reprint as a curiosity of its kind, a letter in the *Englishman* of to-day under the Signature of VERBAM SAT, in which the officers of the Army are coolly called upon to come to the determination of deliberately perjuring themselves whenever they may be members of a court martial before which an officer is brought for disobedience of the General Order by the Provincial Commander in-Chief of the 15th July last, republishing Lord Hastings's General Order against officers addressing anonymous complaints to the public in the newspapers, regarding imagined professional grievances. The mode of *defeating the General Order*, (I quote the writer's own words,) "is simple." The Members of the court are advised "to find the fact," (which is a plain and intentional disobedience of orders,) "but to acquit the accused by *attaching no criminality to it!* This is simple indeed; to use a common though coarse phrase it is as easy as lying. Can it be possible that any individual in the character of an officer and a gentlemen seriously offers such advice to the Bengal Army?

If however it were possible for a body of gentlemen to adopt this sagacious advice (and men sometimes do strange things when exited by passion and misrepresentation,) they may as well observe that the General Order which is to be so *defeated* makes no mention of a general court martial. Lord Hastings stated his intention of submitting to the Governor-General in Council the necessity of suspending any officer who might be found to have disobeyed his order, pending an application to the Court of Directors for his removal from the service. Perhaps VERBUM SAT and such persons who talk about "the rights of British subjects" (meaning the right to slander or ridicule their military superiors anonymously) imagine that such a recommendation would not be complied with by the Governor General: they had best not trust too much to this. Whatever the Editor of the *Englishman* may think about the "indefeasible privileges" of his correspondents, I suspect the deliberate opinion of the Government would be very different; and if indeed (which I cannot readily believe) any considerable part of the army is ripe for the suggestions which have been thus publicly given, it would be plan that no other course was left for vindicating insulted authority, and maintaining that discipline without which an Army is of little value. The Editor is pleased to inform his readers that there is not the smallest chance of any interference at Head-Quarters with these indefeasible privileges—the calculations of the enemies of *fair discussion* (he assures us) have all proved unfounded. It seems somewhat strange that the intentions of a person who we were assured, by the same high authority, never mentioned to day to any one what he intended to do to-morrow, should be so well known to the Editor of the *Englishman*: but so it is written. I pretend to no such peculiar channels of information, but I will confidently assert that any officer who may be known to make the public papers the channel of his anonymous complaints against his commanding officer, or to adopt that mode of *ripening* a dispute with a brother officer before he prefers it to Head Quarters, is not likely by such a proceeding to gain the favour or the good opinion of any General officer of experience, whom His Majesty may select for the command of this army.

A perpetual attempt has been made by those who have attacked this General Order to pretend that it forbids the discussion of military questions. It forbids no such thing. The Editor of the *Englishman* talks in a note on this very letter of the enemies of fair discussion." *Who are they?* Any man not wilfully blind may easily distinguish between the discussion of points of military law, (many of which are unsettled in practice,) projects for the improvement of the service, or such like general questions, and anonymous complaints of personal grievances, which might be openly made to a military superior if they are made at all. It is the casting off the just made requisite dependence upon those superiors which Lord Hastings said *must not be permitted*. Some have affected to compare these prohibited complaints to the letters published in the English U. S. Journal. I should seek no better illustration of the difference. Let any of the military correspondents of the *Englishman* point out a single letter in the whole series of that Magazine which may admit of a comparison with the one which has been the subject of these observations. I am really surprised that the Editor should have published it, but I suppose the compliment in the first sentence of looking upon him as the shepherd of the flock, instead of the Adjutant General was quite irresistable.

MILES.

Wednesday, 23d September.

P. S.—I send you my name for your own information; it will satisfy you that I ought, from the time I have passed in the service, to be able now to form a sober opinion upon these subjects.—*Bengal Hurkaru, September* 25.

The letter of MILES is well worthy the attention of military readers. We have little doubt however that the writer of the letter to which he refers, in his eagerness to secure to the army the benefits of free discussion, overlooked entirely the consequences involved in his proposition. If an officer ever were brought to trial in virtue of the order of 1822, of course the charge against him would be for disobeying it; and how could any Court sworn to administer justice according to the rules of the service, acquit any one of culpability (criminality is too harsh a term) who was proved to be guilty of disobedience of orders, unless the members perjured themselves? now it is quite out of the question, to suppose that any officer or any gentleman could intend deliberately to insult the army by inviting them in the cases to which *Verbum Sat* refers, to perjure themselves; and therefore we ascribe the proposition in the letter to mere inadvertance. The fact is as our correspondent observes, it never was intended to bring officers to a court-martial for a breach of the order; but to proceed against them by a more summary process. In the present day however, the order must be wholly inoperative except to the extent to which the feelings of officers and the judgment of Editors may give it effect, and that it is to be hoped will only be to exclude discussions detrimental to the honour and the interests of the service. MILES assures us, and from what we know of the Marquess of Hastings's views of the subject, we have no doubt that he is right, that the prohibition never was intended to apply to any discussions likely to be beneficial to the army, although the hostility to the press which prevailed in the councils of that day, led to a strained interpretation of the order, and to those arbitrary attempts to put down *all* discussion which in the present day would be utterly absurd and futile. The Government can no longer demand from an Editor the name of a correspondent with a threat of immediate transmission in the event of refusal to give it up, and there are no means therefore, enforcing the order in question: but it is the duty alike of officers in the army and of the conductors of public journals, to abstain from or prevent discussions subversive of military decipline and injurious to the militrry character—such discussions as those to which MILES refers in his penultimate paragraph, and so far as we are concerned that duty shall be performed. —*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

The Comet.—We extract the following observations of Mr. TAYLOR, regarding HALLEY'S COMET from this morning's *Fort St. George Gazette*.

RESULT *of* OBSERVATIONS, *of* HALLEY'S COMET *made at the Honorable Company's Observatory at Madras.*

The Comet first made its appearance on the 30th August, at 15h. 40m. Mean Time Astronomical reckoning, or August 31st at 3h. 40m. A. M. Ci-

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vil reckonning—the Observations are as follows.:

	Madras.				Right Ascension.			Declination.		
1835	D.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
Aug.	30	15	47	30	5	49	22	— 24	43	0
	31	15	33	28	5	49	52	21	50	0
Septr.	19	15	39	40	6	10	57	29	36	50
	20	15	6	48	6	12	43	30	0	6
	23	14	54	51	6	17	29	31	36	46
	26	14	22	59	6	24	39	33	49	15

from the above observations it would appear that the Comet is about ten days latter than the time predicted for its return.—At present it is invisible to the unassisted eye of *ordinary* observers and will probably remain so until the 21st of October, when it will be situated in the Constellation Coronæ Borealis the proper time to look for it on this day will be immediately after sunset.

T. G. Taylor, *H. C. Astronomer.*

September 28th, 1835.

SINGAPORE.

The Shipping report of this evening announces the arrival of the Ship *Allalivie*, Clarke, from Calcutta 5th August, and Bark *Thomas Coutts*, Onslow, from Bombay 10th August, but we have received no Bombay papers by the latter opportunity. The *Allalivie* is reported to sail for China to-morrow night.—*Singapore Chronicle, August* 5.

The Ship *Carron*, Wilson, from Madras 2d ultimo, arrived here the 2d instant, having on board Lieut. Gordon and the details of the 48th Regiment stationed at this settlement.—*Ibid.*

EUROPE.

NIGHTS AT MESS.

(Concluded.)

" All the time the Field-Marshal was bolting out these sentences, he kept constantly pulling away at my bottle; and as example is always very infectious, so did I, till the divil a drop was left in the half-dozen I had ordered. That night at tea you can have no idea of the attintions that were lavished on me by Mrs Maples and the Honourable Mrs Snaggs. The Field-Marshal was loud in my praises, for the quantity he had drunk made him particularly eloquent. I heard him saying to the widow, 'Fine fellow, Captain O'Looney—long line of noble ancestors—kings of Ireland long ago. Uncle of his, Terence O'Looney—friend of mine—commanded a corps of observation on the Rhine—fine fellow—fifty thousand men—fell on him unawares—heavy Bavarians—what could he do—sword in hand—died beside me—noble soldier!'

Mrs. Maples the landliddy sat on the other side of the window, and chimed in whenever there was a pause in the Hessian commander's not very continuous discourse,—'Very gentlemanly young man, indeed—I consider myself particularly lucky in so very select a party of gentlemen. We are always very select in this establishment. Captain O'Looney, I hear, is very rich. General Sim says he has heard of the great O'Looney estates—very well-informed man, General Sim—very.' By some means or other, what with nudging some to leave one seat, and some to leave vacant another, it so happened that I found myself sitting cheek-by-jowl with the interesting young lady with the squint, and the influence at the Horse-Guards. It struck me that all these fine speeches about myself, might just as well have been spoken out of ear-shot; but a young fellow is not very particular on these points, especially after three bottles of port wine. There were Miss Snaggs and I fairly seated together on a sofa,—a good way removed from the other people, and it isn't every body's luck, I can assure you, to be left side by side with forty thousand pounds. The young lady sat as quiet as a mouse, and in those days I was no great hand at small-talk even after dinner. Up to this very hour I think it is a most appalling service to begin a conversation with a lady that you have never seen before. But for my part I was always confoundedly modest, and I am afraid it is too late for me to improve. But my two military friends, and especially the generalissimo of the Hessian armies, came very opportunely to my assistance, and proposed, as we had had a most agreeable evening down stairs, that the ladies should participate a little in our enjoyments. Mrs Maples took the hint in a moment, and ordered tumblers and other appliances into the drawingroom. Emboldened by all these preparations, I recovered from any *mauvaise honte*, and turned to my cross-eyed companion with a look of as much admiration as a vision of the Horse-Guards enabled me to assume.

"'And, pray, madam,' says I, 'what's your opinion of a glass of brandy and water?'

"'Particlar comfitable,'—minced the lady.

"'Och then, and you're a very sinsible young lady as iver I met in my life.

"'Captain O'Looney,' interrupted the Honourable Mrs Snaggs, 'you're overpoweringly amusing; Adelinda is quite delighted with your remarks.'

"'Quite charming, I do declare,'—said Mrs Maples, pretending to conceal a laugh.

"'Ah! wild dog—wild dog,' said the Field-Marshal.—'All the O'Looney's—wild—witty—polite—just like his uncle Terence commanding on the Rhine — funny rogue — poor Terence!'

" In the mean time we had set to rather ferociously on the tipple, and for a lady of her polished manners I never met with the equal of Mrs Snaggs in the art of cocking her finger. A good stout rummer seemed a mere plaything in her hand. It disappeared like winking, as the vulgar say, or as some poet or other tells us—

'Or like the snow falls in the river,
A moment seen, then melts for ever.'

I sat all this time next to the heiress, and it is really wonderful what effect an extra tumbler or two have in adding to the charms of beauty. Bacchus and Venus are surely brother and sister, and a very pleasant family they are. Well—I had no bashfulness now, but made as great a fool of myself as was to be expected. The squint of my neighbour had disappeared, and no wonder, for the divil a bit could I see whether she had any eyes at all. I just saw when I looked at her that there was certainly a face surmounted with a cap, but by this time I had lost all perception of the features of which the countenance was composed. I felt certain she was amazingly beautiful, and had every reason to conclude she was, like her mother, amazingly thirsty. But, however, such enjoyments as these can't last for ever. The old lady on my left became very talkative, so did the general, and so did my worthy friend the commander-in-chief. The ladies at length left us, and how long after that we continued our potations it is impossible to say. All I recollect of the matter is, that on bundling up stairs to my bedroom, I pushed against somebody on the landing, There was a sort of scream—out went my candle—and after a great deal of palaver with the person, whoever it was I had encountered, I suppose I found my way to my chamber, for I wakened in bed next morning with a total forgetfulness of every thing that had occurred.

" Before I had well finished dressing, the Field Marshal of Hesse entered my room.

"'Well, my boy,' he said, 'you've captured the citadel in glorious style. Ah, —I remember—on the Rhine—castle here—our camp there—no bustle with guns—no trenches—lines—circumvallations—word given—assault—off we go—up the hill—over the wall—into the market-place—flag on ramparts—the city's ours, hurra!—Egad, you carried the honourable Miss Snaggs by a *coup-demain*. —And as to her mother'——

"'She was carried too, I suppose, for she's the devil and all at squeezing the soul out of a brandy bottle.'

"'Amiable woman the Honourable Mrs Snaggs,' —replied the commander—'weak health—stomachic affection—recommended by her physician—but come breakfast is waiting'—"happy happy pair, none but the brave, none but the have—none but the brave deserve the fair."'

" The old fellow went down stairs roaring this at the top of his lungs, and certainly when I entered the parlour you'd have thought something very wonderful had happened. All the whole party had their eyes turned to me with such a funny expression, that I began to fancy I had really performed some very astonishing achievement the night before. A chair had been kept for me next to Miss Snaggs, into which I was handed with a great deal of ceremony by the two old warriors. The young lady kept her eyes firmly fixed on the table-cloth, and as I concluded from this that she was rather ashamed of her tippling performances of the night before, I resolved to spare her blushes, and not say a word upon the subject. Her mother was not at table.

"'The Honourable Mrs Snaggs,' said Mrs Maples to me, 'will join us very soon. She is scarcely equal to meeting us so early.'

"'No,' says I, 'it is scarcely to be expected.'

"'Last night was a very trying one to her nerves.'

"'Not a doubt of it,' says I—'my own hand is not so steady this morning as it ought to be.'

"'There, Miss Adelinda, there's a confession for you. Are you yourself quite free from tremors after so agitating an evening?'

"'I endeavour to overcome my trepidation as much as possible,' replied Miss Adelinda. 'But it is very natural in one so young, and in my peculiarly delicate situation.'

"'What is natural, Miss Snaggs?' says I.

"'Why, that I should feel particlar uncomfitable.'

"'Ah, I daresay you do,' says I; 'but you'll be more up to such things by the time you're as practised a hand at it as your mother.'

" General Sim, who was usually rather a silent member of the company, here joined in the conversation.

"'Mrs Snaggs is certainly more accustomed to such occurrences than her daughter. When we look at her countenance we can't be surprised at its happening every night.'

"'Ah, very true,' says I; 'she bears the marks of it in her face.'

"'Do you think so really?' says the General.

"'I'faith I do—I never saw a more tell-tale countenance in my life.'

"'She certainly is a lovely woman—of the most delicate feelings; and I assure you, Captain O'Looney, last night she was completely overcome.'

"'So I expected,' says I; 'but, upon my soul 'tis too bad to be telling all these things before people in this way. There should be no tales told out of school.'

"'Right,' says the Field-Marshal—'mum's the word. In things of that sort it is cursedly indelicate to blab.'

" When we were all going on in this free-and-easy way, talking over our dissipation, as I thought, of the night before, a message come to me that Mrs Snaggs would be happy to see me in her dressing-room.

"'The devil!' says I, "what does the ould lady want with me there?'

"'Mum's the word,' said the Field-Marshal—'family secrets. Ah, what would the Honourable Tom have said if he had lived? Great fortune the O'Looneys. Poor Terence—commanded on the Rhine.'

"In the mean time, I had followed the servant up stairs, and was ushered into a small room, which was only big enough to hold a sofa and a chair. Mrs Snaggs was lying gracefully extended on the sofa, and motioned me to sit down beside her. By the powers! thinks I, this is rather serious. There's no saying what this tippling ould woman manes to be after. However, down I sat, and she began—

"'You are not surprised, my dear O'Looney, at my having sent for you here?'

"'Och, not the least,' says I,—'how do you find yourself this morning?'

"'Agitated of course. But, my dear friend, it is high time to proceed to business. You are an Irishman?'

"'How the divil did you find it out?'

"'You are the head of the family of the O'Looneys?'

"'Like enough,' says I.

"'And hold of course the possessions of the name?'

"'To be sure.'

"'Then, my dear Captain O'Looney' I accept you with all my heart.'

" When she said this she laid hold of my hand, and squeezed it as if it had been a lemon.

"'Indeed!' said I, 'then, by my faith, you're one of the jolliest old women I ever met with—and what will you do with me after you have accepted me?'

"'Do with you!—after your declarations last night on the landing—we shall send for a special license immediately.'

"'On the landing! And was it you I fell in with, on my way to bed last night?'

"'Oh, no my feelings had overcome me before, but my daughter has told me all.'

"'Ah, what did she tell ye?' says I, 'for upon my word I've forgotten every syllable.'

"'Sir!—forgotten!—these are but poor subterfuges. I hold you bound to me by a regular promise, and of course you will break it at your peril.'

"'A promise of what?' says I.

"'Of marriage,' said she. 'But my friend General Sim will explain it to you better than I can.'

"'The deuce he will!' says I. 'Then you may tell General Sim, that if he says a word to me about marrying such a funny, foolish, ould liddy, I'll break every bone in his body, and shoot him into the bargain.'

" I left the ould woman when I had said this, and walked down into the breakfast parlour. The whole party were there still, with the exception of General Sim.

"'Here's a pretty piece of business,' said I; 'Mrs Maples, the ould liddy up stairs has not recovered from the effects of last night's punch yet.'

"'Sir!' said the landlady, 'I don't understand your allusions—the honour of this establishment,—

"'Is all in my eye,' said I; 'and as to marrying any of the party—as ould Mrs Snaggs wishes me to do—I have no intintion of the sort, I assure ye.'

" Here Miss Adelinda gave a faint shriek, and squinted at me with all her might.

"'Have you no regard for the young lady's feelings?' said Mrs Maples. 'How do you feel, miss?'

"'Particlar uncomfitable,' replied the young lady, and was quietly marched out of the room by Mrs Maples.

"'Hem—hem—mum's the word,' said the Field-Marshal—'in general cases—but really, poz—this is a peculiar case—you must marry the lady.'

"'What is it you mane, ould man?' said I, for I was now in a mortal passion.

"'You must marry the lady—or—hem—the friends of the family will demand satisf'——

"'Is it satisfaction they're after? With all the pleasure in life,' says I. 'I'll shoot the whole batch, tobacconists, honorables, and all!'

"'Hem—mum's the word'—said the Field-Marshal, as he slunk out of the room. 'I shall certainly mention what you have said to General Sim. Brave General Sim—excellent shot.'

" In about half an hour, when I was busily packing up my trunk, a tap came to my door, and on opening it, the Field Marshal stept into the room with a very dignified expression on his prodigious features.

"'Servant, Captain O'Looney—sorry—very—to be messenger—hostile message—hem—mum's the word in matters of war—General Sim, angry at shameful conduct—satisfaction—pistols to-morrow morning, or marry the lady.'

"'I'll meet him with all my heart,' said I; 'and I didn't give him credit for being so much of a gentleman; for between ourselves—mum's the word, as you say, among friends—curse me if I didn't believe that if he was a general at all he was a general dealer, and that your connexion with the Hessians arose from your being a maker of Hessian boots.'

"'Hell—the devil—boots? what do you mean?'

"'Very little, most noble Field-Marshal; but if you have delivered your message, and got your answer, I advise you to be off before I can say Jack Robinson, or I'll kick you over the bannisters, though you had the principality of Hesse on your back.'

"'Hell! kick—bannisters! you shall answer—but mum's the word.'

"It was the finest fun in the world to see the Field-Marshal's fright, but how was I to get a second—for not a single soul in all London did I know, that I could apply to, and there was no time to send to the regiment.

" I was quite disconsolate on account of this misfortune, but at last I bethought me that as all things were to be had in London, either for love or money, if I could not get the assistance of a friend in any other way. I would hire one. Now at the Ould Slaughter's Hotel, where I had dined once or twice, there was a divilish bluff jolly looking ould fellow of a waiter—I knew him, by the cast of his eye and the size of his calf, to be an Irishman; so I accordingly betook myself to St Martin's Lane, and entered into a conversation with my friend Joe. It was agreed that, in consideration of five guineas, Joe should sport himself as a gentleman next morning, and accompany me as my second to Battersea Fields. Things were arranged entirely to my satisfaction. I gave Joe a crown to regale himself with in the mean time, and went back again to the boording-house to make a final settlement with my friend Mrs Maples.

" On going into her private parlour, she received me with the haughtiest manner she could put on.

"'Ah, Captain O'Looney, you have broken the heart of a dear innocent susceptible creature.'

"'Pray, madam,' says I, 'who is the injured lady you allude to?'

" Miss Snaggs.'

"'Are you sure it's miss? for, 'pon my soul, I fancied it was the ould lady.'

"'How can you say so, sir? Mrs Snaggs is a widow, oppressed with the loss of the best of husbands,—and the young lady, the dear sweet charming Adelina——

"——'Is rather partial, like her mamma, to a comfortable night-cap.'

"'A nightcap, sir?'

"'Yes, and a devil of a strong one, too—half and not a thimbleful less.'

"'Really, Mr O'Looney, 'tis too bad to take advantage of a lady having admitted you to her dressing-room, to quiz the particulars of her headdress.'

" But it's useless going through the whole of our conversation. I paid her all she demanded, except a trifling compensation, she said she expected for my being in all probability the cause of her losing such distinguished members of her establishment as the honourable Mrs Snaggs and her daughter. 'And the property of the family, you are aware, Captain O'Looney,——

"'Is very large, indeed,' said I, 'and lies next to the O'Looney estates, which were left to me by General Terence, my uncle, who served under Field-Marshall Snook on the Rhine. Och, our properties, I suspect, are pretty much on a par; but if any of the ould snobs that live in this boording-house of yours have any thing farther to say to me, tell them I am to be found at the Ould Slaughter's, and so good day to ye, ma'am.'

" Nothing occurred that night. My friend Joe the waiter seemed quite to understand the busines I wished to employ him on, and I went very comfortably to bed, determined to shoot ould Sim through the liver for being such a Tom Neddy as to think I believed any of his lies and balderdash.

" Next morning at peep of day I was up and in the coffeeroom. My second had figged himself out in his Sunday clothes, and such a devil of a buck had never been heard of since the days of Adam. He had on a pair of the tightest fitting buckskins you ever saw, that pinched him so cursedly at the knee, that he walked without even daring to bend the joint; exactly as if his legs had been two straight stout pieces of wood. His top-boots were knowingly wrinkled almost down to the ankle, leaving about a foot of the calf of his leg sticking out like an enormous Yorkshire pudding tied in at both ends. Before proceeding to the field, he continued his professional avocations, and brought me a dish of coffee, in which, by some mistake, I suppose, he had emptied a noggin of brandy instead of milk. While I was drinking it, and waiting for the coach, Joe employed himself very busily in setting the coffeeroom in order. He scrubbed the tables, brushed the floor; and while we were both thus employed, we did not perceive the entrance of my honourable friend the Field-Marshal.

"'Servant, Captain O'Looney.—Unpleasant business this—hate blood—come from friend the General to see if you won't compromise.'

"'What do you mean by a compromise?' said I.'

"'Why, if you won't marry lady, make some compensation—feelings acute—wounded sensibility—five hundred pounds or so.'

"'Who told you to say all this?'

"'General Sim. Brave man General Sim.'

"'Then, I'll give you my honour as a gentleman, the moment I've shot your friend the General, I'll run a ball into your body, you miserable braggadocio old scoundrel.'

" At this moment my friend Joe, who had been rummaging in the bar, came out, looking as fierce as a lion.

"'Hell and botheration,' says Joe, 'what's the meaning of this? The coach is just coming up the lane, and we'll finish the jewel directly.'

" He looked at the Field-Marshal as he said this, but suddenly I remarked a great change in his countenance. He broke into an immoderate fit of laughter, held out his hand to the commander-in-chief of the Hessian armies, and said, 'Master Snook don't you know me, now I'm dressed so fine?'

" It was still grey dawn, and the coffeeroom was none of the lightest in the world. The Field-Marshal looked at Joe, and seemed amazingly puzzled.

"'This is my second, sir, said I. 'Let me introduce you. Field-Marshal Snook, Mr Joseph.'——

"'Coming, sir,' said Joe.

"'Mr Joseph Cumming; now that you are acquainted, you will settle matters as speedily as possible, for I am anxious to have a shot at both of them.'

"'And is it with Master Snook you are going to fight? Faith, jewelling's come to a purty pass, if you're going to give a meeting to a carcass butcher.'

"'A carcass butcher!' said I.

"'A carcass butcher!' cried the Field-Marshal—'what do you mean?'

"'Just that you was once a carcass butcher, till you failed, and left a good score again your name in master's books, I can tell ye. Don't ye know me now, Master Snook?'

"'A carcass butcher!' said I.—'Well, that's the best name I ever heard in my life for a generalissimo. But, carcass butcher or not, let us be off, and have a slap at General Sim.'

"'Why,' said Master Snook, in a very penitent tone, 'mum's the word—Sim is waiting at the door—business carried far enough—shake hands—friends—no shooting.'

" No, no,' said I; 'you've got me out of my bed in the middle of the night, and I won't let you or the other ould vagabond off without a little amusement. Fight me you must.'

"'Why—hem—no offence I hope—did all for the best—Sim's fault.'

"'Who the devil is Sim?'

"'Mrs Snagg's husband.'

"'And who are you?'

"'Mrs. Maples's husband.'

"'And what did you want to make of me?'

"'Miss Snagg's husband.'

"'Och, and that's your plan, is it? Then may the divil fly away with me if I ever say a civil word to a young woman in a boording-house."—And there was an end, gentlemen, of my duel with a general and a field-marshal. Joseph won his five guineas; and all I can say is, never trust yourselves in a lodging-house when you can get into a hotel. Boots never tries to inveigle you into a marriage.

I don't recollect whether any more stories were told that night or not. We had a great deal of fun; and I thought, when I got up next morning, and tippled my first bottle of soda-water, what a pity it is that a friend can't show his hospitality unless by deluging you with wine—people are always so wise and sententious in the morning. I could draw a fine moral, if I chose it, from all the rigmarole I have written. I am quite certain there is a moral to be found in it; and if you can't find it out, the worse luck for you.

COLONEL GOSSET.

It is impossible to feel quite at ease as to the character of the Irish branch of the Government as long as this gentleman retains his post. If there is to be a Tory Under-Secretary in Ireland, let there be, for the sake of symmetry a Tory Under-Secretary here also. We would recommend Mr. George Robert Dawson to the office. There is no good reason why Lord John Russell should not work as well with Mr. Dawson as Lord Morpeth with the no less Orange Colonel Gosset. We love uniformity. The two Secretaries acting, and the two Under-Secretaries counter-acting, would be admirable! The dismissal of Mr. Greene was good; we should say it was excellent, but that we reserve that word for the cashiering of the Conservative Colonel. He must retire—the *Evening Mail* is in interest, which alone ought to settle the matter. We shall not molest the enemy in the plain, but they must not occupy the heights!—*Examiner.*

The newly-married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, are sojourning at Lady Graham's (the bridegroom's aunt's) seat, Noitherby, which is (conveniently) near Gretna-green.—*Standard.*

Bombay,—*Printed and Published for the* Proprietors, *at the* Gazette Office, *by* Nowrojee Hormuzjee, *at No.* 1, *Nesbit Lane, Fort, where all communications addressed to the* Editor *will be received.*